



Special SCADA Overview (aka "SCADA-Bowl")

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SANS

Game Plan

- Understanding the Risk (Known Examples of Vulnerabilities & Countermeasures)
- Critical Infrastructure Protection (Example Regulations)
- Simple Principles to Reflect Upon
- Risk, Key Takeaways, Q&A



What are the plays of the game? Vulnerabilities and Countermeasures



Man-in-the-Middle Attacks* (1 of 7)

- Attacker reads, inserts and modifies information without either party aware
 - Physical Layer
 - Datalink Layer
 - Network Layer
 - Application Layer
 - System Layer
 - Social Layer
- What can happen?
 - Incorrect information is conveyed to the operator in a trusted manner
 - Incorrect control settings are sent to the system in a trusted manner
 - Control is completely taken over by attacker



** Not to be considered as an exhaustive list of attacks and controls*



Man-in-the-Middle Attacks* (2 of 7)

- Attacker reads, inserts and modifies information without either party aware
 - **Physical Layer**
 - Datalink Layer
 - Network Layer
 - Application Layer
 - System Layer
 - Social Layer

Example Attacks

- Physically become in line to the data communication stream with a wiretap
- Wireless interception, transmission and alteration of emissions
- Physical cable cut or RF interference

Example Security Controls

- Kevlar and emissions shielded network cable
- Vacuum sealed and protected physical cable runs
- Monitor physical link endpoint connection activity
- Redundant physical connectivity
- Protect data at rest with crypto
- Tempest shielding (e.g. Faraday)

** Not to be considered as an exhaustive list of attacks and controls*

Man-in-the-Middle Attacks* (3 of 7)

- Attacker reads, inserts and modifies information without either party aware
 - Physical Layer
 - **Datalink Layer**
 - Network Layer
 - Application Layer
 - System Layer
 - Social Layer

Example Attacks

- MAC address spoofing of default gateway
- Elect to become the Spanning Tree Protocol root bridge
- Enable an unauthorized DHCP server
- Enable VLAN trunking utilizing the Dynamic Trunking Protocol (DTP)

Example Security Controls

- Spanning Tree Protocol Root Bridge and BPDU Protection
- Port Security / MAC Address Protection
- ARPWatch / ARP Snooping
- DHCP Snooping
- VLAN and Dynamic Trunk Protection

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Man-in-the-Middle Attacks* (4 of 7)

- Attacker reads, inserts and modifies information without either party aware
 - Physical Layer
 - Datalink Layer
 - **Network Layer**
 - Application Layer
 - System Layer
 - Social Layer

Example Attacks

- Inject blackhole or incorrect routing table information
- Inject arbitrarily sourced, forged and spoofed IP packets
- Source route IP packets

Example Security Controls

- Use static routes or mutually authenticated routing updates
- Disable IP source routing
- Perform IETF RFC 1918, 2827 ingress and egress network filtering
- Filter BOGON and unnecessary IP address space
- Use IP Security (IPSEC) protected payloads with ESP / AHP



** Not to be considered as an exhaustive list of attacks and controls*



Man-in-the-Middle Attacks* (5 of 7)

- Attacker reads, inserts and modifies information without either party aware
 - Physical Layer
 - Datalink Layer
 - Network Layer
 - **Application Layer**
 - System Layer
 - Social Layer

Example Attacks

- DNS cache poisoning
- Web browser cookie eavesdropping and manipulation
- Web browser cross site scripting / cross site request forgery
- Digital certificate impersonation
- Generic TCP Session Hijack

Example Security Controls

- Split DNS within enclaves
- Static host tables
- Trusted website browsing
- Contained application environments
- Stringent review of certificate trusts
- Limiting interdependencies
- Mutual Strong Authentication

** Not to be considered as an exhaustive list of attacks and controls*



Man-in-the-Middle Attacks* (6 of 7)

- Attacker reads, inserts and modifies information without either party aware
 - Physical Layer
 - Datalink Layer
 - Network Layer
 - Application Layer
 - **System Layer**
 - Social Layer

Example Attacks

- Virtual Machine guest to host escalation
- Meet in the middle system escalation
- (Remote) Remote Control

Example Security Controls

- System isolation / enclaves
- Tight coupling
- Restricted Remote Interaction (e.g. Jump Hosts)



** Not to be considered as an exhaustive list of attacks and controls*



Man-in-the-Middle Attacks* (7 of 7)

- Attacker reads, inserts and modifies information without either party aware
 - Physical Layer
 - Datalink Layer
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 - Application Layer
 - System Layer
 - **Social Layer**

Example Attacks

- Phishing / Pharming / Whaling
- V-Phishing (Vishing)
- Telephone Calls
- Business Card / Name Dropping
- Identity Theft

Example Security Controls

- Party or Request Validation
- Identity Validation and Monitoring
- CAN SPAM Act
- Truth in Caller ID Act Legislation
- Legislation to alter processing of "Change of Address" forms



** Not to be considered as an exhaustive list of attacks and controls*



What are the rules of the game? Critical Infrastructure Protection



Critical Infrastructure Federal Legal Requirements

Figure 1: Summary of Federal Legal Requirements for Securing Privately Owned IT Systems and Data within Critical Infrastructure Sectors

	Agriculture and food	Banking and finance	Chemical	Commercial facilities	Critical manufacturing	Dams	Defense industrial base	Drinking water and water treatment systems	Emergency services	Energy	Government facilities	Information technology and icons	National monuments	Nuclear reactors, materials, and waste	Postal and shipping	Public health and healthcare	Telecommunications	Transportation systems	Total		
Number of applicable laws ^a							1													1	
Number of applicable regulations	1	17	1	1					1				1		1				2	25	
Number of applicable mandatory standards						8			8											8 ^b	
																				Total	34

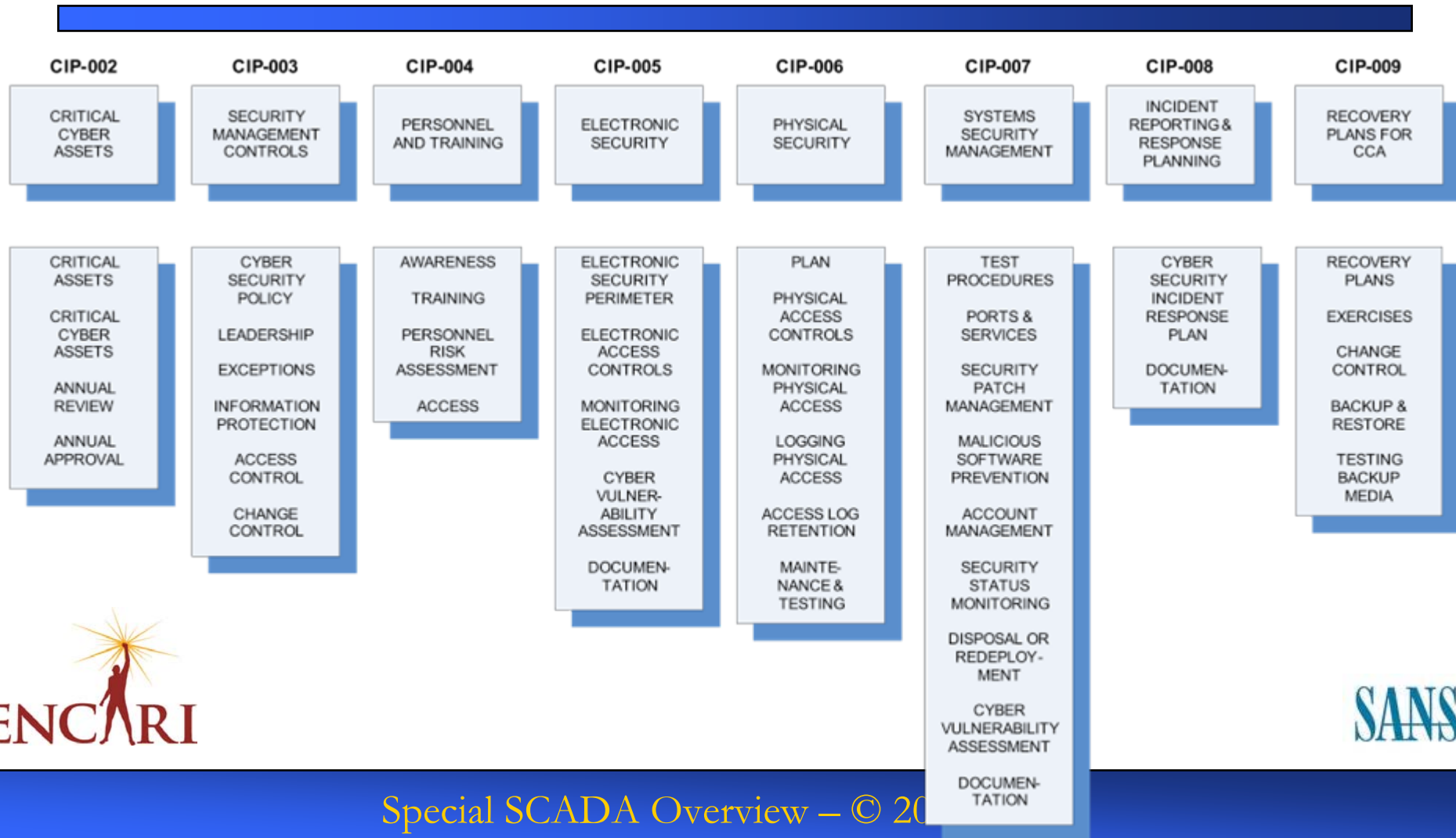
None apply
 Number that apply

Source: GAO analysis of agency-provided data, and review of the applicable sections in the U.S. Code and Code of Federal Regulations.

InformationTechnology: Federal Laws, Regulations, and Mandatory Standards for Securing Private Sector Information Technology Systems and Data in Critical Infrastructure Sectors, September 16, 2008 GAO Briefing



NERC CIP Reliability Standards (Regulated Requirements)



CIP Past

- FERC SMD Appendix G
- NERC UAS-1200
- NERC 1300
- NERC CIP 002-009
- NERC CIP-001
- FERC Order 693
- FERC Staff Assessment
- FERC CIPS NOPR
- FERC Order 706
- Influential Factors
- NE Blackout 2003
- “Aurora”
- SANS CIA briefing
- News media in general



CIPS In A Nutshell...

- ***Critical Infrastructure Protection Standards (CIPS)*** are intended to protect the following:
 - Bulk Power System (Bulk Electric System)
 - Critical Assets
 - Control Centers, Transmission Subs, Generation Plants
 - Critical Cyber Assets
 - EMS, DCS, RTUs, IEDs, PLCs, Relays
 - Decision Support Systems
 - Critical Infrastructure Information
- Provide greater reliability through greater security and accountability



PENALTIES!

The Cost of NERC CIP Non-Compliance

- Compromised reputation, potential loss of customers and business partners, ...
- Potentially a lot of money

Appendix A: Base Penalty Amount Table

The following lists the Base Penalty amounts corresponding to combinations of violation risk factor and violation severity factor.

Violation Risk Factor	Violation Severity Level							
	Lower		Moderate		High		Severe	
	Range Limits		Range Limits		Range Limits		Range Limits	
	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High
Lower	\$1,000	\$3,000	\$2,000	\$7,500	\$3,000	\$15,000	\$5,000	\$25,000
Medium	\$2,000	\$30,000	\$4,000	\$100,000	\$6,000	\$200,000	\$10,000	\$335,000
High	\$4,000	\$125,000	\$8,000	\$300,000	\$12,000	\$625,000	\$20,000	\$1,000,000

NOTE: This table describes the amount of penalty that could be applied for each day that a violation continues, subject to the considerations of Section 3.21 regarding frequency and duration of violations.



International, National and Organizational Standards

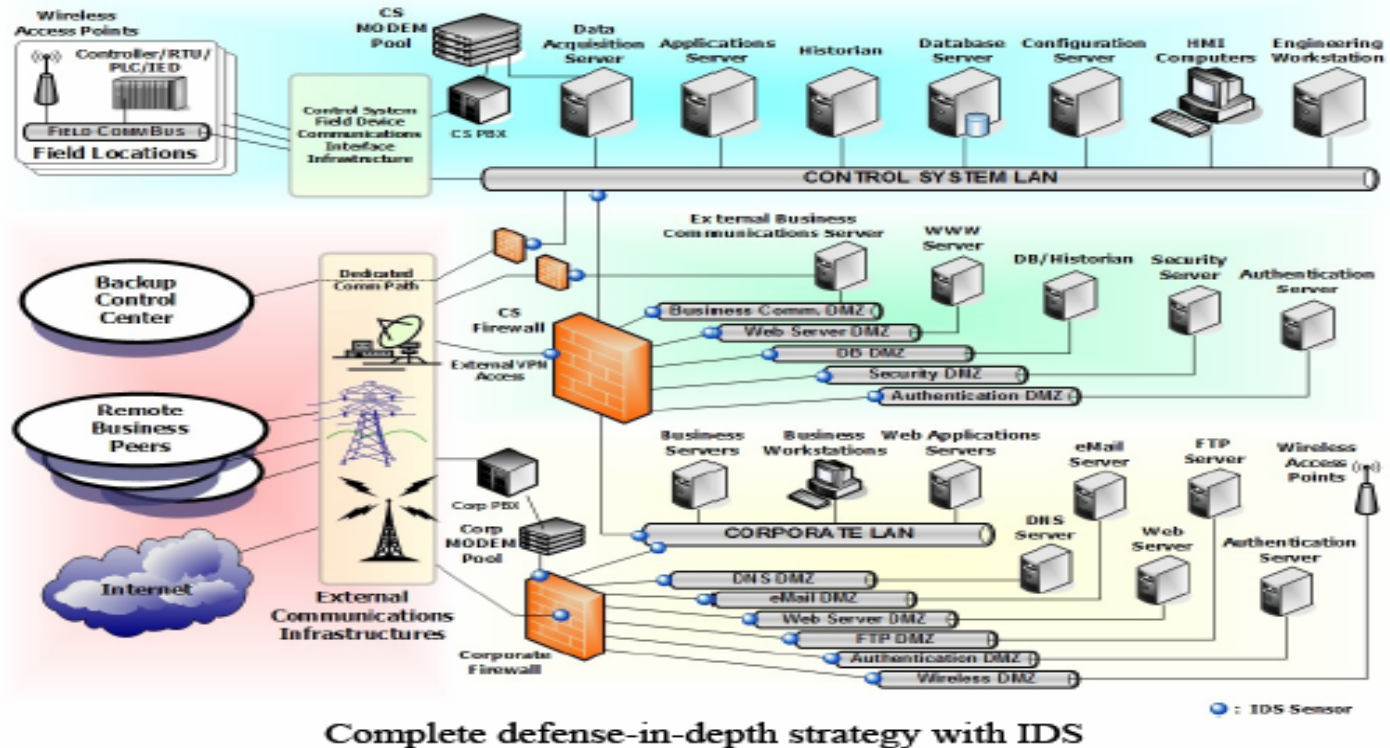
- NERC CIP
- ISA S99
- ISO 27001
- NIST SP 800-53 r2, 800-82
- NRC
- IEC 62351
- NNSA
- DoD 8500.1
- IEEE P1686
- IEEE P1711
- IEC 61850 (Cigre B5.38)

http://www.us-cert.gov/control_systems/csstandards.html



NIST SP 800-82

Example Architecture



Apply Vertical Intelligence of Other Critical Infrastructures

- Healthcare
 - Life supporting solutions
- Finance
 - Integrity of transaction
- Telecommunications
 - Robust, fault-tolerant communications system
- Electric Utilities (SCADA/DCS)
 - Safety, Reliability, System Criticality, Vendor Systems



Simple Principles to reflect upon while architecting



Simple Principles

- ◆ Isolationism provides protection
 - The more isolated an environment is from others the greater the success of physical and logical security controls assuring continuously accurate information and control



Simple Principles



- Assets will be physically stolen or lost
 - Physical assets, physical assets storing electronic information and electronic assets will be stolen or lost
 - You must limit the impact of any theft of information

- ◆ Your conversations will be eavesdropped upon
 - Any verbal, paper or electronic conversation can be monitored; you must be accepting of this and utilize the appropriate protective controls to limit your risk



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Simple Principles

- ◆ Build with a moat (control)
 - Separate trust levels / Security Enclaves
 - Understand how the moat (control) works



- ◆ (or) Build with Nightingale Floors *

* Nijo Castle
Kyoto, Japan

Air Gaps Not Only Answer

- "Computer Virus Strikes Space Station"
- August 27, 2008: Tariq Malik space.com
- A virus designed to swipe passwords from online gamers has inexplicably popped up in some laptop computers aboard the international space station.
- The low-risk virus was detected on July 25, but did not infect the space station's [command and control computers](#) and poses no threat to the orbiting laboratory, NASA officials said.



Holistic Approach

- Threats, Vulnerabilities, and Consequences
- Standards and Regulations
- People, Process, and Technology



Do you have a choice to play? Risk, Key Takeaways and Q&A



Encountered Themes of Risks

- Too much public information about the system
- Poor communication procedures throughout the industry regarding cyber security
- Growing interdependent, interconnected legacy systems
- Insufficient security awareness and security training
- Constrained ability to tactically execute and enforce documented policies, standards and procedures
- Attrition of workforce



Key Takeaways

- Assure holistic and integrated involvement with people, processes and technology
- Maintain ongoing situational awareness operationally, physically and cyber (internally and externally)
- The discovery process may prove to be difficult – remember to understand all components including environmentals
- Key architecture components are crucial (electronic and physical perimeters, authentication, logging, remote management, change management, development, data storage, communication flow)
- Architect and build for incident response
- Defense in depth
- Security awareness and training to combat workforce attrition
- NERC CIP Reliability Standards are paving the way for future legislation and compliance requirements for international electric utilities and critical infrastructures



Q&A

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